

L 12297-63

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/APGC Pr-L BW/MN

S/081/63/000/005/054/075

63

AUTHORS: Kostrin, K. V., Sabadash, Yu. S., Malikov, F. Kh. and Sakayev, R. A.

TITLE: Thermal reforming of straight-run gasoline

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 501, abstract 5P163 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.i in-t. po pererabotke nefi, 1962, no. 5, 41-50)

TEXT: Several sets of data were introduced on studies of reforming processes on both experimental and industrial apparatus. On the basis of the experiments a plan was developed and proposed for complex utilization of thermal cracking establishments for light fractions of semi-tars (with removal of middle fractions from them which might be used after purification as components of diesel fuel) and reforming of lower octane fractions of straight-run gasolines. The straight-run gasoline entering the cracking apparatus need not contain head fractions; the distillation of the latter may occur directly on atmospheric vacuum pipe stills or normal pressure pipe stills or on secondary distillation apparatus. The adoption of the above described plan on petroleum industry plants will result in the possibility of increasing the production of diesel fuel, and also gasolines with a higher than A-66 octane number. A plan was introduced for reconstruction of a typical thermal cracking system. A. Nagatkina.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Petroleum in the Moscow State in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.4:115-119 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Russia--Petroleum industry)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

First studies of petroleum and asphalt in the laboratory of the
Academy of Sciences in the 18th century. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft'
i gaz 5 no.8:113-115 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Thermal cracking of fuel oils and tars from high-sulfur crudes.
Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.2:1-5 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti.

(Bashkiria--Cracking process)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Starting from early times... Neftianik 7 no.2:32 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnologicheskogo otdela Bashkirskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke nefi.
(Distillation)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Petroleum in the north of Russia. Neftianik 7 no.4:33 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:11)
(Russia, Northern---Petroleum)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Improving the quality of automobile gasolines in Bashkir
petroleum refineries. Neftianik 7 no.5:13-14 My '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Sotrudniki Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta po pererabotke nefi.
(Bashkiria—Gasoline)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; KALANTAR, N.G.

Works of the Bashkir Scientific Research Institute of the
Petroleum Refining. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.9:72-3 of
cover S '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Petroleum—Refining)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Light thermal cracking (viscosity breaking) of the heavy
residues of sour crudes. Trudy BashNII NP no.6:18-23 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; AKHMETOVA, R.S.

Yarega oil as a crude for obtaining high-quality bitumens.
Trudy BashNII NP no.6:139-150 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

AKIMOV, V.S.; KOSTRIN, K.V.; KREYMER, M.L.; SABADASH, Yu.S.

Remodeling pressure-vacuum and thermal cracking devices.

Trudy BashNII NP no.6:271-278 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; KOLBINA, L.I.; TOSKINA, Z.N.

Economic significance of the use of chemicals in petroleum
refining and the classification of these chemicals. Trudy
BashNII NP no.6:283-293 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

One of the first descriptions of the petroleum occurrences in the
Volga-Ural region. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.2:
117-119 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum geology)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Ore experts and petroleum prospectors of the Volga-Ural
region in the middle of the 18th century. Izv. vyzn. ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.7:125-128 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Petroleum refineries in the U.S.S. Khim. i tekhn. topl. 1
masel 8 no.5:71-3 of cover My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Valuable contribution to the scientific and technical
literature on petroleum coke. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i
masel 8 no.9:67-68 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; KREYMER, M.L.; MALIKOV, F.Kh.; GAL'PERIN, B.M.;
NAPALKOVA, S.A.

Refining sour oils in the units and plants of Bashkiria.
Trudy BashNII NP no.7:19-29 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOSTRIN, K.V.

Tertii Bornovolokov, a forgotten Russian scientist. Let. Sev.
4:128-142 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftepererabotki,
Ufa.

KOSTRIN, K.V., prof.

What is "mumie"? Priroda 54 no.7:88-90 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti, Ufa.

BRUDNIK, M.M.; KOSTRIN, K.V.

Placing the equipment of petroleum refinery units in open areas.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.12:38-40 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti.

KOSTRIN, K.V.

New book on Production control of oils and paraffins by D.O.
Gol'dberg. Khim.i tekhn.topl. i masel 10 no.1:60 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

KOSTRINA, L., inzh.; SVANIDZE, V., inzh.

Chemistry and the maintenance of equipment. Tekh. i vooruzh.
no.4:68-72 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SOV/96-58-5-9/27

AUTHORS: Korovin, V.A., Engineer, Kostrinkin, Yu.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Taratuta, V.A., Solov'yeva, V.P., Engineers

TITLE: A Spectro-photometric Method of Controlling the Water Conditions in Thermal-power Equipment (Spektrofotometricheskii metod kontrolya vodnogo rezhima v teplosilovom khozyaystve)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 46 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present two methods are used to determine the salt content of steam and condensate; one is by ionic analysis and the other by measurement of electrical conductivity. The disadvantages of these methods are described and the use of spectro-photometer is recommended. The technique for the determination of elements such as sodium, potassium and calcium is indicated in general terms. The article then describes a simple flame spectro-photometer installation assembled at the All-Union Thermo-technical Institute. It can be made up in any power-station laboratory. The equipment is illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 1; its construction and method of operation are described. It was used to determine sodium in solution at concentrations ranging

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A Spectro-photometric Method of Controlling the Water Conditions in
Thermal-power Equipment

SOV/96-58-5-9/27

from 0.1 mg/litre to some hundreds of milligrams per litre. A special three-channel burner was used; it is illustrated in Figure 2. Detailed operating instructions for the instrument are then given, including calibration with standard solution and the method of working out the results. The entire process of determining sodium content in samples, for example, in acid concentrations or in other liquids, can be completed in 5 - 10 minutes, including the time necessary to plot the graphs. The accuracy is of the order of $\pm 5\%$, similar to that of a good photo-calorimeter. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VTI

Card 2/2

1. Heat engines--Water supply
2. Feed water--Purification
3. Feed water--Analysis
4. Spectrophotometers--Applications

KOSTRINA, L., inzhener

Arc welding of aluminum. Tekh. i vooruzh. no.3:61-62 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRITS, A.I.

Use of mesh-reinforced roofs in housing construction. Nauch.
trudy AKKH no.31:68-75 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

The initial period of the activity of the Cartographic
Commission of the Russian Geographical Society (1904-1917).
Izv. Vses. Geog. ob-va 97 no.5:476-480 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

KOSTRITS, I.B.; RODIN, L.Ye., otv. red.

[Geographical Society of the U.S.S.R.; manual] Geograficheskoe
obshchestvo SSSR. Spravochnik. Leningrad, 1962. 146 p.

1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo SSSR. (MIRA 16:9)
(Geographical societies--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

KOBYAKOVA, V.N.; KOSTRITS, I.B.

Exhibition of Soviet maps in the Geographical Society of the
Soviet Union. Geog.shor. no.13:197-200 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Leningrad--Maps--Exhibitions)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Work of the IU.M. Shokal'ii Branch of Mathematical Geography
and Cartography. Mat. Otd. mat. geog. i kart. Geog. ob-va SSSR
no.1:55-57 '61.

Preparation of printed catalogs of cartographic works. Ibid.:
57-58 (MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

On the organization of the National Council of Cartographers of
the U.S.S.R. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 97 no.3:1367 My-A 195.
(MIRA 13:8)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

S.V.Kalesnik's anniversary. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.
4:172-173 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Kalesnik, Stanislav Vikent'evich, 1901-)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Conference on comprehensive atlases of republics, territories, and
provinces. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 93 no.4:373-374 J1 - Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Cartography--Congresses)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Gerardus Mercator; 1512-1594. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 94 no.4:362
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Mercator, Gerardus, 1512-1594)

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Scientific and technical conference on cartography. Izv. Vses.
geog. ob-va 96 no.6:536-537 N-O '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KOSTRITSYA, A.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5179

Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan. Universitet.

Issledovaniye protsessov perenosa. Voprosy teorii otnositel'nosti (Study of Transfer Processes. Problems in the Theory of Relativity) Alma-Ata, 1959. 236 p.
Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed. (Series: Its Trudy)

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR and Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M. Kirova.

Editorial Board: V.P. Kashkarov, N.D. Kosov, and N.M. Petrova; Resp. Ed.: L.A. Vulis; Tech. Ed.: L.D. Kashkarov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for research physicists and engineers. It can also be used by instructors and students at universities.

COVERAGE: The articles of this collection contain the results of 19 studies in transport problems and the general theory of relativity made from 1956 to 1958 by the staff of the kafedra obshchey fiziki i teoreticheskoy fiziki Kazakhskogo universiteta im. S.M. Kirova (Department of General Physics and Theoretical

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Study of Transfer Processes (Cont.)
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

SOV/5179
CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220020-0

Physics of the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University). The articles are arranged in two groups. Group one contains 16 articles concerning the research activity of the teplofizicheskaya laboratoriya pri kafedre obshchey fiziki (Heat Physics Laboratory of the Department of General Physics) in the investigation of transport processes of matter, impulse and energy; group two contains three articles reporting on studies of the Department of Theoretical Physics on problems of the theory of relativity. Article one of the collection is an introduction and reviews the problems of transport processes and gives a fairly detailed bibliography of contributions of members of physics department of Kazakh State University. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

From the Editor

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I. INVESTIGATION OF TRANSPORT PROCESSES

Vulis, L.A. Contribution to the Investigation of Transport Processes

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Card 2/5

VULIS, L.A.; KOSTRIKSA, A.A.

Hydraulic analogy of the diffusion of neutrons and critical state
of a nuclear reactor. Report No.1. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.energ.
no.2:111-127 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Nuclear reactors--Electromechanical analogies)

TULIS, L.A.; KOSTRITSKA, A.A.

Hydraulic analogy of the diffusion of neutrons and critical state
of nuclear reactor. Report No.2. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.energ.
no.2:128-138 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Nuclear reactors--Electromechanical analogies)

21/000

S/058/62/000/003/034/092
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Kostritsa, A. A., Kubyshkina, V. D.

TITLE: Calculation of neutron density distribution in the reflected reactor by the Fermi age theory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 51, abstract 3B423
("Tr. Kazakhsk. un-ta", 1960, no. 2, 83 - 90)

TEXT: The age-diffusion theory was used to determine the effective multiplying factors, the spatial distributions of thermal neutrons, and the neutron moderation densities in reflected reactors. The age of thermal neutrons was assumed to be the same in both zones. The thermal neutron diffusion equation and the Fermi age equation for moderated neutrons were solved by a numerical method of successive approximations using two integrators simulating neutron diffusion and moderation. Calculation results on slab reactors of three different types are compared using the age-diffusion theory and two-group theory. For the first-type finite-cylinder reflected reactor on enriched fuel, the two methods yield markedly different thermal neutron distributions. The difference is small in infinite-cylinder

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Calculation of neutron density distribution...

S/058/62/000/003/034/092
A061/A101

reflected reactors on slightly enriched fuel. Both the age and the two-group method yielded one and the same multiplying factor value (within the integrator accuracy) for reactors of all three types.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

B. Levin

Card 2/2

35471.
S/089/62/012/004/002/014
B102/B104

211000

AUTHORS: Vulis, L. A., Kostritsa, A. A., Kubyshkina, V. D.

TITLE: Calculation and simulation of optimal reactors with homogenized core (age approximation)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 4, 1962, 283-291

TEXT: The authors discuss some methods for calculating homogenized-core reactors with minimum critical mass and constant density of released energy due to absorber redistribution in the core. By using the integrators described in earlier papers (Vulis, Kostritsa, Tr. KazGU, Alma-Ata, 1959; Izv. AN KazSSR, ser. energet. no. 14, 111, 1959; Vestnik AN KazSSR, no. 9, 1959), some characteristic functions such as the fuel density distribution and the neutron density distribution are determined. The equations for a reactor with nonuniformly distributed fuel are difficult to solve in age or multigroup approximation but easy by simulation methods. A one-dimensional static integrator designed for solving heat-conduction-type equations with constant factors is described and discussed. In principle, reactor simulation needs two integrators: the first one for neutron moderation whose results

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Calculation and simulation ...

S/089/62/012/004/002/014
B102/B1C4

are fed into the second one which simulates thermal-neutron diffusion. For determining the minimum critical fuel mass, the function

$$\psi(x) = -1 + \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{4\pi\tau}} \int_{-1}^{+1} \psi(a) e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{4\tau}} da. \quad (11)$$

is used; in this case, the moderator density $n_{\tau=\tau_t} \sim n_{\tau=0} \sim \psi(x)$; X

$\psi = (T_0 - T)/T$, $k = \eta\psi/(\psi+1)$; T_0 is the life-time of thermal neutrons in the reflector, η is the mean number of secondary neutrons per thermal neutron absorbed by the fuel; $\sqrt{\tau}$ is the moderation length, τ_t the thermal neutron age; all the parameters of the dimension of a length are taken as dimensionless. Calculations of the critical fuel mass $\int \psi dx$ in age and two-group approximations are compared (Table 1). For thermal-neutron density smoothing by an additional absorber,

$$\frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Sigma_{ar}}{\Sigma_{a3}} + \frac{\Sigma'(r)}{\Sigma_{a3}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \psi + y(r)}, \quad (12)$$

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Calculation and simulation ...

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B102/B104

is used, where the sought function $y(\vec{r}) = \sum' (r) / \sum_{a3}$ is proportional to the density of the additional absorber whose absorption cross section is $\sum' (r)$. $\frac{\sum_{ar}}{\sum_{a3}} = \psi$, the macroscopic absorption cross section ratio of fuel and moderator. In two-group approximation $f(y) = \frac{2}{\eta} \left[y(\vec{r}) + \frac{\psi+1}{\psi} \right]$; the analytic form of $f(y)$ and the criticality conditions are calculated in age and two-group approximations for a plane, a cylindrical, and a spherical reactor. From a comparison of the results it may be seen that the age approximation is well usable, and that neutron density smoothing problems lead to heat-conduction-type equations solvable by static integrators. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 7 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: G. Goertzel. J. Nucl. Energy, 2, No. 3, 193, 1956; J. Wilkins. Nucl. Sci. Engng, 6, No. 3, 229, 1959; J. Ravets, J. Lamarsh. Nucl. Sci. Engng, 7, No. 6, 496, 1960; M. Duret, W. Henderson. Nucleonics, 16, No. 11, 168, 1958. ✓

Card 3/4

VULIS, L.A.; KOSTRITSA, A.A.; KUBYSHKINA, V.D.

Designing and modeling of optimum homogenized-core reactors
(age approximation). Atom. energ. 12 no.4:283-291 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Nuclear reactors)

VULIS, L.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KOSTRITSA, A.A., dotsent

Elementary theory of the Ranque effect. Teploenergetika 9
no.10:72-77 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Fluid dynamics)

45142

S/089/63/014/002/013/019
B102/B186

26.2243

AUTHOR: Kostitsa, A. A.

TITLE: Neutron diffusion in a moving medium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 2, 1963, 218

TEXT: Neutron entrainment by a flowing moderator is studied in one group transport-theoretical approximation, taking account of neutron diffusion, absorption, production and scattering. Using Galanin's symbolism, the change in neutron density is obtained as

$$\frac{\partial N(r, n)}{\partial t} + u \nabla N(r, n) = -v \nabla N(r, n) - \frac{v}{T} N(r, n) + \frac{v}{4\pi T} \int \mu(\Phi) N(r, n') d\Omega' + \frac{1}{4\pi} S(r). \quad (1)$$

In the simplest case of onedimensional diffusion in a uniform flow it is easy to solve (1) as shown by Galanin and the diffusion length L is obtained as $L(\gamma)$ where $\gamma = u/v$. In P_1 approximation one obtains the

hyperbolic equation

$$\frac{3D}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 N_0}{\partial t^2} + \frac{6uD}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2 N_0}{\partial x \partial t} + \left(1 + \frac{3D}{v^2 T}\right) \frac{\partial N_0}{\partial t} = D(1 - 3\gamma^2) \frac{\partial^2 N_0}{\partial x^2} - u \left(1 + \frac{3D}{v^2 T}\right) \frac{\partial N_0}{\partial x} - \frac{N_0}{T}. \quad (3)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041449

S/0089/64/16/006/0504/0509

AUTHORS: Granovskiy, Ya. I.; Kostritsa, A. A.

TITLE: Nonstationary problems of the kinetic theory of neutron transport

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 6, 1964, 504-509

TOPIC TAGS: neutron flux, neutron source, neutron transport, kinetic theory, reactor core, reactor moderator

ABSTRACT: In view of the importance that is attached to the derivation of new solutions for the kinetic equation as applied to different individual problems, the authors solve the nonstationary kinetic equation for monoenergetic neutrons by using the Fourier transformation of the unknown function and of the source function, with the initial data taken into account. Such an approach is made possible by the linearity of the neutron transport equation. The diffusion

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041449

of neutrons from a moving source and from an oscillating source is analyzed, and its relation to similar problems in electrodynamics and heat conduction pointed out, in view of its possible application to reactors with moving neutron-source front, moving absorber, or fast-moving moderator. Formulas are given for the dependence of the diffusion length on the source velocity, and the neutron field near the source is analyzed. "The authors are grateful to L. A. Vulis, G. I. Marchuk, and Yu. V. Petrov for interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 47 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Oct63

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 58758-65 EWT(d) IJP(c) DM

ACCESSION NR: AF5012486

UR/0089/65/018/004/0419/0422
621.039.51.12

AUTHORS: Granovskiy, Ya. I.; Kostritsa, A. A.

TITLE: Asymptotic solution of the kinetic equation and diffusion characteristics

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 419-422

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion theory, spherical harmonic, asymptotic solution, kinetic equation, Green's function, Fick's law

ABSTRACT: After pointing out that exact solutions of the kinetic equation, which has been investigated only for very simple scattering functions, display properties common to those observed in the P_1 -approximation of the method of spherical harmonics, used for diffusion theory, the authors analyze in greater detail the diffusion properties of the asymptotic part of the solution of the kinetic equation in the general case when both the scattering and the sources are

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anisotropic. From an analysis of the equation of the diffusion length, with application of Fick's law in neutron transport theory, it is shown that a tight relation exists between the singularities of the asymptotic behavior of the neutron density at large distances and the singularities of the Green's function of the kinetic equation, and that this connection is the cause of the common nature of the properties of the diffusion theory and the solutions of the kinetic equation. Original article has: 39 formulas

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 30Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

by 2/2
Card

KOSTRITS, I.B.

Visit of American geographers in Leningrad. Izv. Vses. geog.
ob-va 94 no.1:104 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Leningrad--Geographers, American)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/4 Public Health, etc. Apr 58

1398. THE NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY OF WATER IN KIEV (Russian text) -
Kostritsa A. G. - VRAC. DELO 1956, 10 (1067-1070)

The author found an element emitting β -particles with a half-life period of 36 min. in the artesian well water of Kiev; it corresponds to a decomposition product of actinium emanation. The considerable degree of activity and the short half-life period of the Kiev water should be taken into account when such sources are considered from the therapeutic point of view. (S)

RUBIN, D. G.
SIROTININ, N.N., professor; KOSTRITSKA, A.G. (Kiyev)

Adsorption of influenza virus tagged with radioactive phosphorus, by erythrocytes. Vrach.delo no.11:1213 N '56. (MLBA 10:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Sirotinin). 2. Institut
infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (INFLUENZA VIRUSES) (RADIOACTIVE TRACERS)

KOSTRITSA, A.G.

Potassium standard for measuring the radioactivity of preparations.
Biofizika 3 no.2:246-248 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiev.
(RADIOACTIVITY--MEASUREMENT) (POTASSIUM CHLORIDE)

KOSTRITSKA, A. G.

BRODSKAYA, Ye.A.; EMAYKINA, V.P.; KOSTRITSKA, A.G. (Kiyev)

Treating dysentery in experimental radiation sickness. Med.rad. 4
no.1:82 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (DYSENTERY)

KOSTRITSA, A.P.; BARYSHEVA, I.V.

Zinc-plated steel wire for cores of aluminum steel conductors.
Standartizatsiia 24 no.10;51-52 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Electric conductors)

BALTER, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSTRITSA, T.V., inzh.;
LIKHOVSKIKH, M.N., inzh.

Effect of the hardness of steel hardened with high-frequency
currents on contact fatigue. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.6:54-56
Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

KOSTRITSIN, A. K.

KOSTRITSIN, A. K. -- "Theoretical and Experimental Investigations of the Process of Cutting Soil With Blades." Cand Tech Sci, Joint Sci Council of the All-Union Inst of Mechanization of Agriculture and the All-Union Inst of Electrification of Agriculture, 19 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 6 Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

KOSTRITSKIY, M.Ye.

P.P. Semenov-Tian-Shanskii. Izv. Kryn. otd. Geog. ob-va. no. 2:5-9 '53.
(Semenov-Tian-Shanskii, Petr Petrovich, 1827- (MLRA 8:7)
1914)

^{42.}
~~KOSTRITSKIY, M. S.~~

Geomorphology of the Southern Bug Valley in the Black Sea Region.
Geog.sbir. no.1:177-200 '56. (MIRA 12:7)
(Southern Bug Valley--Physical geography)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 15-1957-12-18004
p 201 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kostritskiy, M. Ye.

TITLE: Geological Structure of the South Bug River Valley in
the Black Sea Plain (Geologicheskoye
stroyeniye doliny reki Yuzhnogo Buga v predelakh Prichernomorskoy ravniny)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Krymsk. ped. in-ta, 1956, vol 22, pp 82-106

ABSTRACT: The oldest sedimentary formations in the southern Bug River valley are represented by the Upper Eocene marls with *Ostrea gigantea*, *O. flabellula*, *Spondylus buchi* and others, which lie on a wavy Precambrian foundation. The Oligocene deposits, preserved in the form of small separate islands, are represented by a sand-clay layer of the Khar'kovskiy series. Deposits of the Lower Sarmatian appear to be absent. The Middle Sarmatian layer is distributed over the lower part of the southern Bug River valley. To the south of the village of Gur'yevka

Card 1/3

Geological Structure of the South Bug River Valley in the
Black Sea Plain

it is covered by a blanket of younger deposits. The Middle Sarmatian is composed of limestones, clays and sands (10 to 23 m) with characteristic *mastras*, *cardiums* and other forms typical of the aquatic habitat with a lowered salinity. The Upper Sarmatian deposits of the northern district lie on a transgression (to the north of the town of Voznesensk), and are represented by sand-clay formations (5 m) with thin layers of soft coal; dense limestones and marls (30 m) predominate in the stratum of the Upper Sarmatian to the south; layers containing exclusively fresh water organisms are also present. Meotian deposits lie on the eroded surface of the Sarmatian formations. The northern border of their extent intersects the southern Bug River valley in the region of Novo-Odessa. At the base of the Meotian lie clays (2 to 4 m) with *Helix* sp., overlain by a complex (2 to 6 m) of clays, limestones and quartz sands. The upper (congeria) horizon is missing. Pontian deposits transgress over the Meotian and the Sarmatian formations (in the north); they consist of iron-bearing reddish gray limestones, clays, and sands. Reddish brown clays, probably of post-Tertiary origin,

Card 2/3

KOSTRITSKIY, M.Ye.; YENA, V.

Studying the nature of the Crimean Peninsula during the Soviet
regime. Izv. Krym. otd. Geog. ob-va no.5:51-82 '58. (MIRA 14:9)
(Crimea--Physical geography)

REMEZOVSKIY, I.D. [Remezovs'kyi, I.D.]; KOSTRITSYA, N.Yu.
[Kostrytsia, N.IU.]

"Cultural development of the Ukraine in 1921-1925" by H.M.
Shevchuk. Reviewed by I.D. Remezovs'kyi, N.IU. Kostrytsia.
Dop. AN URSR no.3:420-421 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GUX, V.K. [Huk, V.K.], kand.ist. nauk; KOSTRITSYA, N.Yu. [Kostrytsia, N.IU],
kand.ist.nauk

Struggle of the Communist Party for the industrialization of the
Ukrainian S.S.R. Nauk zap.Kyiv.un. 16 no.11:157-179 '57.

(MIRA 11:4)

(Ukraine--Industrialization)

USTINOV, A.M.; KOSTRITSYN, V.K.

Differentiating individual factors affecting the volume of gas liberation
in mines. Nauch. trudy KNIUI no.16:121-133 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KOSTRITSYN, V. N.

Penzen Inst. Sanitation Bacteriology, (-1944-).

"The Influence of Water Regimen on the Appearance of the
Edema in Vaccinated Calves."

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunebiol., No. 10-11, 1944.

GUZMAN, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSTRITSKIY, V.Ya.

Present state of oxygen machinery manufacture in foreign
countries. Trudy VNIIMASH no.8:201 '64.

(MIRA 17:10

KOSTRO, Bozena; PROKOPOWICZ, Jan; SERWATKO, Andrzej

Studies on acute and chronic toxicity of epsilon-aminocaproic acid.
Acta physiol. Pol. 15 no.3:439-448 My-Je '64.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej w Białymstoku (Kierownik: doc. dr. A. Danysz); z Zakładu Chemii Fizjologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Białymstoku (Kierownik: doc. dr. S. Niewiarowski); z Zakładu Histologii Akademii Medycznej w Białymstoku (Kierownik: doc. dr. H. Lewinska).

POLAND / Farm Animals. General Problems.

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur & Biolbgiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7276

Author : ~~Kostro, Wiltold~~

Inst : Not given

Title : Keratin - A Source of Protein Feeds

Orig Pub : Przem. rolny PGR, 1957, 2, No 11-12, 17-19

Abstract : It is indicated that waste which contains keratin may be utilized; in the first place, bristle and horn waste, horn remnants, waste derived in poultry raising, fish scales, and others. In order to obtain keratin which contains amino acids required in nutrition, the raw material is subjected to alkaline hydrolysis under pressure. After neutralization, steaming and drying, a concentrate in the form of a fine powder of creamy color is obtained. The finished product

Card 1/2

KOSTRO, Wojciech, mgr inz.; BOLEK, Zenon A., mgr inz.

Resistance selection in the rotor circuit of a simplified electric shaft. Przegl elektrotechn 39 no.10:387-391 0 '63.

ACC NR: AP6023987

(4)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0078/66/000/002/0003/0007

AUTHOR: Kostro, Zdzislaw; Zawadzki, Jerzy

ORG: none

TITLE: Polish tropical corrosion expedition. Selected research results

SOURCE: Opakowanie, no. 2, 1966, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: packaging material, corrosion resistance, corrosion test

ABSTRACT: The basic research goal, involving two trips Gdansk-Calcutta via Port Said and two year storage of goods in Calcutta, was collecting data for the development of improved and economic methods of packaging for exported machinery and apparatus. Problems of corrosion were emphasized in a first group of studies and packaging considered as a contributing factor for corrosion behavior; in a second group, the condition of samples was used as an indicator of barrier efficiency. Pine wood cages or layered boxes combining pine board, asphaltized cardboard or paper and zinc coated sheet metal were used for the first, and pine wood boxes with protecting lids for the second type of investigation. Water temperature and climatic conditions were correlated with the microclimate inside of boxes. Cast iron and alloy samples were placed in the boxes and protected by various methods. Condensation of vapor may occur during the day if the temperature difference between air and metal surface reaches a critical value for a given relative humidity. The measurements indicated that con-

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ACC NR: AP6023987

ditions during the trip do not favor such condensation; thus, the protection employed might be possibly reduced. Considerable temperature and humidity differences outside and inside of boxes were observed, proper packaging reducing the effect of climatic variations. The properties of wood cause balanced distribution of water between packaging material and enclosed air, providing an important protective barrier between environment and microclimate. Orig. art. has; 4 tables and 4 figures.

13/
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

BOROWIECKI, Wladyslaw, inz.; KOSTRO, Zdzislaw, inz.

Proper wrapping, one of the basic factors in the design of machines and equipment. Przegl mech 21 no.11:336-338. 10 Je '62.

1. Misisterstwo Handlu Zagranicznego, Centralny Inspektorat Standaryzacji, Warszawa (for Borowiecki).
2. Centralny Osrodek Opakowan, Warszawa, (for Kostro).

KOSTROGRYZOV, V. S.

KOSTROGRYZOV, V. S.- "Heat-Engineering Fundamentals of Automatization of Open-hearth Furnaces." Min of Higher Education USSR, Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Dnepropetrovsk, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate Of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

AUTHORS: Shimko, Ye.M. and Kostroma, G.N. SOV/68-59-1-11/26

TITLE: On the Problem of Coefficients of Recovery and Processing of Crude Benzole (K voprosu koeffitsiyentov ulavlivaniya i pererabotki syrogo benzola)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 41 - 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A comparison of benzole losses of the below plant before and after the transfer of the benzole recovery shop to creosote oil and improved cooling of the absorption oil is given (Table 1). It is pointed out that although benzole losses were decreased, the yield of benzole per ton of coal remained unchanged (at the same composition of the coal blend). A similar comparison of the yield of pure products (Table 2) indicated that the yield of pure products increased by about 2% with a simultaneous decrease in the yield of solvent naphtha. The losses of solvent naphtha are calculated on a difference between the amount of this component which can be obtained on the bases of analysis and the amount of the product actually produced. As the methods of analysis of the raw benzole (the amount distilling off to 180 °C) were changed during the period and the latest method ChMTU 10108-55 gave results lower than those obtained on the plant, the authors conclude

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SOV/68-59-1-11/26

On the Problem of Coefficients of Recovery and Processing of Crude Benzole

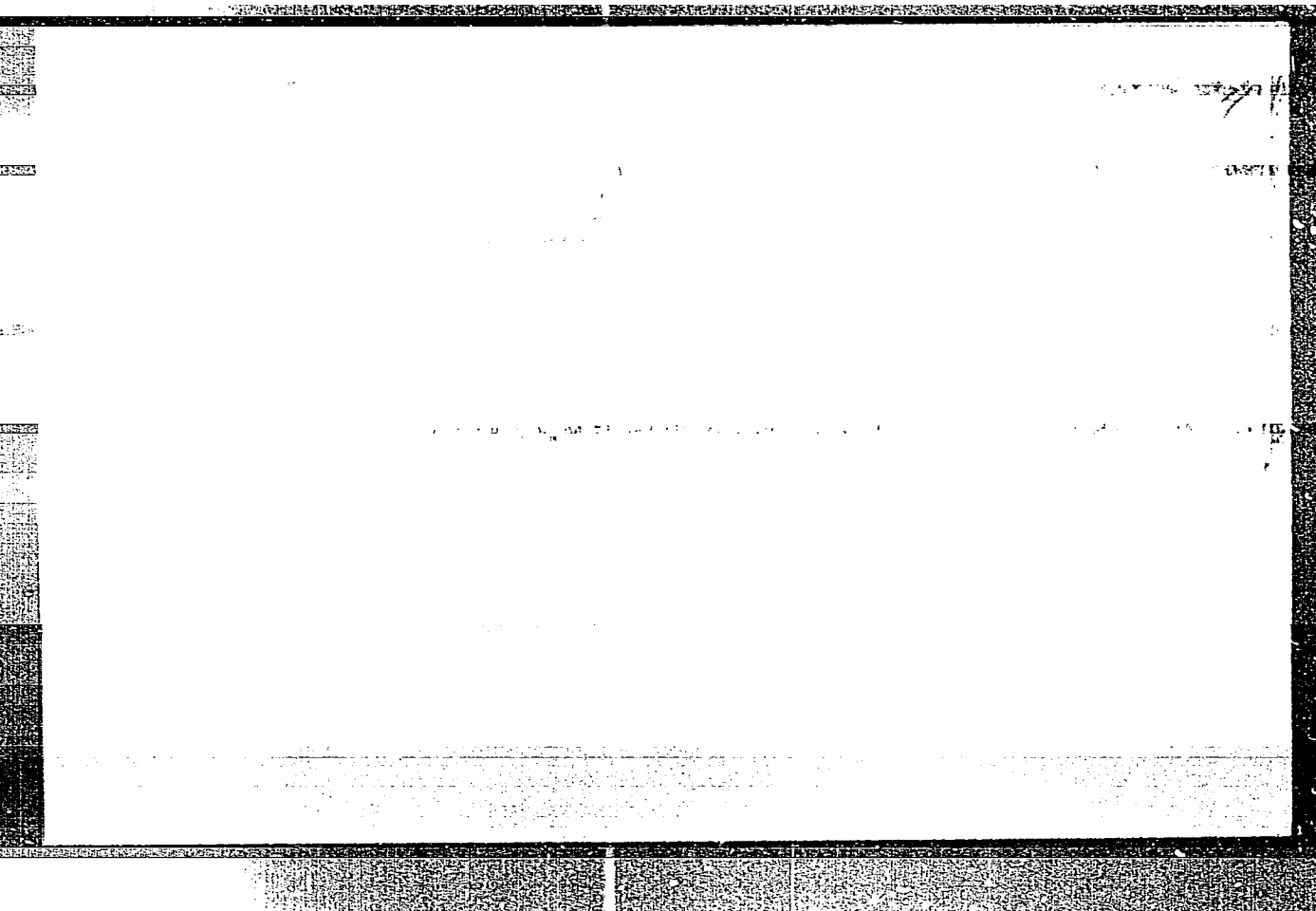
that on processing losses of benzole increased and not of solvent naphtha. It is therefore proposed to replace the ChMTU standard method by a new one which will give results corresponding to the actual plant operation. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Dneprodzerzhinsk Coking Works)

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220020-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220020-0"

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOSTROMA, T.V.

Boron organic compounds. Part 7. Effect of phosphorus pentachloride on arylboric acid esters. Synthesis of arylchloroboric acidesters. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:376-377 Mr '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Chloroboric acid) (Phosphorus pentachloride)

KOSTROMA, T. V.

Organoboron compounds

pounds with an asymmetric boron

T. V. Kostroma

51 1994 1957

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOSTROMA, T.V.

Boron organic compounds, Report No.16: Arylalkylaminoboric acid
esters, Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk no.5:646-648 My '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk
SSSR.

(Boric acid)

NESTOROV, B. V.
MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; KOSTROMA, T.V.

Boron organic compounds. Report No.21: New methods for the synthesis of borazole derivatives. Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk no.9:1125-1127 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Borazole)

KOSTROMA, T. V., Cand Chem Sci --(diss) "Synthesis and transformations of ethers of arylchlorboric acids." Mos, 1958. 10 pp
(Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Organic Chemistry im N.D.Zelinskiy).
120 copies (KL, 20-58, 93

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Mikhaylov, B. M., Kostroma, T. V.

SOV/79-29-5-15/75

TITLE:

Organoboron Compounds (Bororganicheskiye soyedineniya).
36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters of the Aryl-chloroboric Acid (36. Sintez geksazameshchennykh borazola iz efirov arilkhlorbornoikh kislot).

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1477-1483 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to devise a method of synthesizing "borazol" derivatives in the present paper thermal transformations of some esters of aryl-ethyl-amino-boric acids as well as of aryl-phenyl-amino-boric acids were investigated. By the influence of ethyl amine upon esters of the aryl-chloroboric acid isobutyl esters of the p-toluene-ethyl-amino-boric, o-toluene-ethyl-amino-boric and α -naphthyl-ethyl-amino-boric acid were obtained. The opinion expressed in reference 1 regarding the transformation mechanism of the esters of the aryl-ethyl-amino-boric acid into "borazol" compounds and esters of the aryl-boric acid was revised. It was concluded that "borazol" compounds are formed by separation of alcohol directly from amino esters (I). Further the alcohol reacts with the initial amino ester thus forming the ester of aryl-boric acid and ethyl-amine. Owing to this reaction one half of the ester of the aryl-ethyl-amino-boric

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Organoboron Compounds.

SOV/79-29-5-15/75

36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters of the Aryl-chloroboric Acid.

acid must be converted into the "borazol" compound and the other into the ester of the aryl-boric acid which really took place. This reaction mechanism was confirmed by the ready transformation of aryl-bis-(ethylamino)boron (II) into B-triaryl-N-triethyl-borazol, which took place in the presence of small alcohol quantities. The experiment indicated that phenyl-bis-(ethylamino)-boron is transformed into B-triphenyl-N-triethyl-borazol on heating up to 260° in the presence of small amounts of butyl alcohol. The yield is 85%. Without alcohol its yield is only 17% (Ref 2). With aniline the esters of the aryl-chloro-boric acid yield the aniline hydrochloride and esters of aryl-phenyl-aminoboric acid which can, however, not be prepared in a pure form. During distillation in vacuum at 15-20 mm they are cleaved to give aniline, esters of the aryl-boric acid and B-triaryl-N-triphenyl-borazols. In this way the hexaphenyl-borazol was obtained from the ester of the phenyl-boric acid (30%) and the B-tri-p-tolyl-N-triphenyl borazol (39.4%) from the ester of the p-toluy-chloroboric acid and aniline. The formation mechanism of borazol compounds from esters of the aryl-phenyl-aminoboric acid differs from the mechanism of the thermal transformation of esters

Card 2/4

Organoboron Compounds.

SOV/79-29-5-15/75

36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters of the Aryl-chloroboric Acid.

of the aryl-ethyl-aminoboric acid. In contrast with the latter they are cleaved at about 200° symmetrically into esters of the aryl-boric acid and aryl-bis(phenylamino)boron (VI) which are transformed at 300-400°, after separation of aniline, to give hexaaryl-borazols. In this way the phenyl-bis(phenylamino)boron (79.4%) was obtained from esters of the phenyl-phenylamino-boric acid and the p-tolyl-bis(phenylamino)boron (83.6%) from the esters of the p-tolyl-phenyl-aminoboric acid. In accordance with the mechanism mentioned "borazol" compounds are formed from amino esters (V) in the same yield (about 30%) as on thermal decomposition of aryl-bis(phenylamino)boron. The phenyl-bis-(phenylamino-)boron is converted in the presence of small amounts of butyl alcohol into hexaphenyl-borazols in the same yield as without alcohols. All "borazol" derivatives obtained possess a stability unusual for organoboron compounds with respect to atmospheric oxygen and moisture. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
Card 3/4

Organoboron Compounds.

36. Synthesis of Hexasubstituted Compounds of "Borazol" From Esters of the
Aryl-chloroboric Acid

SOV/79-29-5-15/75

(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

February 24, 1958

Card 4/4

5(3)

SCV/79-29-5-16/75

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, B. M., Blokhina, A. N., Kostroma, T. V.

TITLE: Organoboron Compounds (Bororganicheskiye soedineniya). 37. Synthesis of B-Triarylborazols From Aryl Boron Dichlorides (37. Sintez B-triarylborazolov iz arilbordikhloridov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1483 - 1486 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Reference 1 describes the reaction of phenylboron-dichloride with ammonia, where B-triphenyl borazol is formed. In the present paper it was found that also other aryl-boron dichlorides react with ammonia in a similar way. The samples required for the investigation were prepared by means of reaction of aryl-boric acid esters with phosphorus pentachloride, p-chlorophenyl-boron dichloride and p-bromo-phenyl-boron-dichloride. On introduction of ammonia into benzene solution of aryl-boron-dichloride its ammoniate is formed at room temperature. On heating its benzene suspension in the water bath and on continued introduction of ammonia the ammoniate is transformed into ammonium chloride and B-triaryl-borazol. In this way, B-tri-p-tolyl-borazol, B-tri-p-chlorophenyl-borazol and B-tri-p-bromo-

Card 1/2

Organoboron Compounds. 37. Synthesis of B-Triarylborazols SOV/79-29-5-16/75
From Aryl Boron Dichlorides

phenyl-borazol were obtained in yields of 65 - 91%. The reaction mechanism probably consists of a transformation of the aryl-boron dichloride initially formed (I) into aryl-chloro-amino-boron (II). The molecules of the latter condense with one another and form triaryl-borazol. The B-triaryl-borazols are extremely stable with respect to atmospheric moisture and oxygen as compared with other organoboron compounds. The phenyl-boron-dichloride yields complex compounds with triethyl-amine. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 2/2

BR

ACCESSION NR. AT4033985

8/0000/63/000/000/0053/0058

AUTHOR: Berlin, A. A.; Kostroma, T. V.

TITLE: Polymers with conjugated bonds and hetero atoms in the conjugated chain. XXXVI. Chelate polymers of salicyl derivatives of ferrocene

SOURCE: Geterotsepny*ye vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya (Heterochain macromolecular compounds); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1963, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, salicylferrocene, disalicylferrocene, tetrasalicylferrocene, chelate polymer

ABSTRACT: New semiconducting salicyl derivatives of ferrocene were prepared at the Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR). The following were synthesized: mono- to penta- salicylferrocenes

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as well as chelate polymers of tetrasalicylferrocene (TSF) with Cu, Be, Fe(II), Fe(III), Al, or Mg, and chelate polymers of disalicylferrocene (DSF) with Ag or Cu. Some monomeric chelates were also prepared. The di- to penta-salicylferrocenes were prepared by reacting ferrocene with a diazonium salt of p-aminosalicylic acid in sulfuric acid solution. After isolation, the salicylferrocenes were separated by fractional extraction. Monomeric and polymeric chelates were prepared from fractions containing mostly DSF or TSF by reacting solutions of the DSF or TSF with metal acetylacetonates or with metal salt solutions at about room temperature. Obtained in high yields (64--99%) were monomeric chelates of DSF with Ag or Cu and chelate polymers of TSF with Cu, Mg, Al, Be, Fe(II), or Fe(III). The chelate polymers were infusible black powders which were insoluble in organic solvents, and decomposed upon treatment with NaOH or other alkali. The thermal stability of the polymers was highest for Be, Mg, and Al chelates, which withstand 200°C without significant weight losses; it was lowest for Cu chelates, which show a 30% weight loss at 200°C for 5 hr. The chelate polymers showed higher

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ACCESSION NR. AT4033985

electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility than the DSF or TSF monomers. For example, conductivity at 20°C is $2.1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for the DSF-Cu²⁺ chelate and $2.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for DSF. The chelate polymers give a narrow EPR signal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables, and 1 formula;

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24May62

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH,PH

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Cord 3/3

KOSTROMENKO, I. L.

USSR/ Engineering - Ship pipe-lines

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 8/23

Authors : Kostromenko, I. L.

Title : About the interchangeability of plumbing for ships (pipes) during serial manufacture

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 40 - 46, Feb 1955

Abstract : Problems and difficulties encountered in designing and serial manufacturing of uniform, readily interchangeable pipe-lines for ships are discussed, and a description is given of pipe-lines design and configuration. Four USSR references (1946 - 1951). Drawings.

Institution:

Submitted:

EOSTROMENKO, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Principles of pipe interchangeability in ship pipelines in
building standard-type ships. Trudy VTO sud.prom. 8
no.3:59-73 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Marine pipe fitting)

24263

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000~~ CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220020-0
VIP. 4, S. 83.

SO: Letopis, No. 32, 1949.

KOSTROMIN A. I.,

FA 151T14

USSR/Engineering - Circuit Breakers

Automatic Equipment

Sep 49

"New Load Drive for Automatic Repeated Switching and Automatic Connection of Reserve," A. I. Kostromin, Engr, 14 pp

"Elek Stants" No 9

Previous types did not have free trip-action during closing. As a result, when quick-acting protection is used, delay in disconnecting the drive sometimes causes breaker contacts to fuse. Moreover, when loading apparatus is added to these drives, the drive shaft may jam, so that

151T14

USSR/Engineering - Circuit Breakers
(Contd)

Sep 49

breaker is only partially opened. To remedy this, Orgres in 1948 designed new drive suitable for use with breakers up to 35 kv. Describes construction in detail, with three photographs.

151T14

KOSTROMIN, A.I.

KOSTROMIN, A.I., inzhener; ROZHENKOP, M.P., inzhener.

On alternating current drives for circuit breakers. Elektrichestvo
no. 4:76 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Orgres MMSBP. (Electric circuit breakers)

KOSTROMIN, A.I.

Possible application of m-nitrobenzeneazoresorcin and m-nitrobenzene-
azoresorcin for amperometric determination of magnesium and beryllium.
Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 115 no.3:65-68 '55. MIRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Polarography) (Magnesium) (Beryllium)

KOSTROMIN, A. I.
GROMAKOV, S.D., KOSTROMIN, A.I.

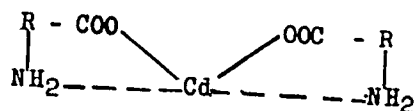
Surface tension and liquidus of the ternary system $\text{NaNO}_3\text{-KNO}_3\text{-RbNO}_3$.
Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 115 no.3:93-100 '55. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii.
(Surface tension) (Systems (Chemistry))

KOSTROMIN, A. I.

"Polarographic Investigation of the Complex Compounds of Cadmium With Some alpha-Amino Acids," by A. I. Kostromin and V. A. Vekslina, Chair of Analytical Chemistry, Kazan' State University, Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 1, No 10, Oct 56, pp 2385-2389

The formation of complexes by Cd^{2+} ions in solutions of glycine, alpha-alanine, alpha-amino butyric acid, and lysine has been subjected to investigation by the polarographic method. It has been established that complex compounds are formed in definite p_H ranges: with glycine at $p_H = 8.6-10.0$, with alpha-alanine at $p_H = 8.3-10.0$, with alpha-amino butyric acid at $p_H = 8.8-10.0$, and with lysine at p_H values above 8.3. The composition and stability of the complex compounds that are formed were determined. The complex compounds of Cd^{2+} with glycine, alpha-alanine, and alpha-amino butyric acid were found to have a composition corresponding to the formula,



In the p_H range investigated, the compound of cadmium with lysine was found to have the composition $Cd R^+$.

Sum. 1805

